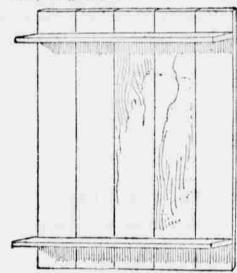
Vegetable Pits.

Where it is not convenient to have a separate frost-proof vegetable cellar to the house or barn, it will be advisable to have a pit for that purpose. Properly prepared, it will keep roos plump and with a sound, sweet flavor that will often be lacking to them in the best of cellars. Who does not remember, too, the tender, juicy apples that used, in the days long gone, to te dug out, from time to time, of the caves in the ground where they had been "holed up" for the winter?

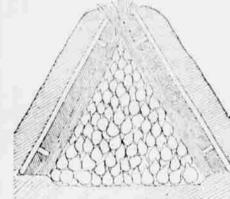
Remembering just the tasts of those apples, we give here with plans for making pits for storing roots, apples, etc., in winter. They are taken from the Orange Judd Co.'s "Barns and Outbuildings."

Two points must be kept in mind-ventilation and the proper degree of warmth. If for by using the board



Nail together any sort of boards, Six feet by four is a convenient size for each shutter. Nail the boards to cleats or cross pieces that are four to six mches wide. This width must stand out perped cular from the boards, so as to keep them from lying flat against the side of the pit.

Choose a spot which is a mew tat dry and elevated. Heap the roots upon the ground in a long neat pile, wide at the bottom and tapering to an edge at the tor. Cover the heap with straw a foot deep. Lay the straw smoothly up and down. Then upon the straw lay the shutters, as already prepared, cients down. Do not put them quite together at the top, but have the straw projecting. The shutters thus rest with the wide cleats against the straw. An air space of several inches is left between the straw evering and the boards, the whole length, except where the cleak touch. At the top, where he hitters come near together, turn the stray down over the edges owill to the drought, and the wet weather of the board, as seen in Fig. 2. Then teleficil on the full pasture too into to help shavel earth upon the dut is thick enough to prevent all danger from freezing. Fig. 2 shows a cross section of such a root



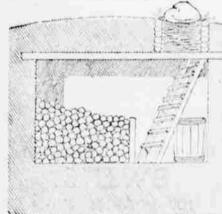
CROSS SECTION OF ROOT PIT.

Vertilation must be carefully looked after in such a place. The top of the pit described need not be covered with earth at all except in very severe weather, and then places should be left without the dirt here and there, for circulation of air. When the earth covering is put on top, t e projecting ends of the straw should be pressed down upon the side opposite that on which they are laid, and covered with earth.

PRAIRIE ROOT CELLAR.

A very good pain for a root cellar in prairie regions is given in Fig. 3. Dig out an excavation in the ground about 7 feet deep. Make it 8 feet wide. A cellar of this width and 30 feet long will hold 700 bushels. Cover the top with strong poles or logs, and throw bay upon them. Upon the hay lay long strips of sol. Then heap earth upon the sod, making the whole covering about 2 feet deep. Leave a "manhole" to get in at, either at one corner or, if it is a long cellar, in the middle.

The manhole is made by cross poles and shorter sticks put unright. Through this entrance a ladder or teps may be put down and the vegerables good.



F10. 3.

How the pit looks from the inside is seen gravitable of an i jurines. Fall the bar-in Fig. 3. Slope the ear is covering off reliquities the top and and up. Press the How the pit looks from the inside is seen both was from the middle and make a hear armir against the apples. Some put gutter along the ground for rains to run a la se of soft paper upon the bettom and off. Fill the manifold with straw or hav, and is the hear of the barrel. Haul the placing it upon a loose bound which twos carrels to market with the least possible upon the log; or poles. Openings may to jolong. With your applies picked and barmade at project places through which the reled in this way, they will go around the roots can be shoveled, but these should be carefully cose! with the soi and carta.

"No Fruit. No Nothing." The fellowing from The New York Sun show how the wiched newspaper people slander he poor farmer, especially the poor

Pennsylvania larmer: A friend or mine runs a newspaper up here amon; the patient and tong-offering farmers of northern Pennsylvania, Not beging had a vacation for a number of years, he was tickled simos: oursta a few and found himself sick abe i and unable to and left to dry out in a cool place. go to wor .. So I came up lo keep his realthe own re ers enlight me I on the state of and the price of pork until he act around again. One day the foreman of the printnic money. The first delinquent that ering.

loomed up was an old farmer patron of my friend's paper. He looked downcast and solemn. As all our advices had been that crops were more than good this season; that fruit trees were actually breaking down under their autumn burdens; that, in fact, field, garden and orchard had never been more bountiful in their returns to the tiller of the soil. I was at a loss to know how to account for the gloom and sadness that seemed to sit heavy on the honest agri-

culturisd's breast. "Is any one sick at your house, neighborf" I inquired.

"Not's 1 knows on," he replied. "Haven't lost any friends, have you?"

"Haint heerd o' none." Thus satisfied that no domestic affliction was the cause of his melancholy, I felt easy in assuring him, on behalf of my friend the elitor, that the little bill he owed for three years' subser pt on to the Clarion Gong of Laberty would never come at a more accept-

able time than just then. "Gosh!" said he, and his sadness deepened "Don't come a stickin' no bill, these the roots are too warm and are unventil- times, to any one that's tryin' to live by ated, they will rot in a heap. The proper farmin', I dunno what we up-country farmdegree of both air and heat may be provided ers is comin to. We plough an' we sow, an' we plant an' we hoe; but waen it comes to the reapin' an' harvest n' an' pullin' an' diggin' o' what we ploughed an' planted an' hoed fur, we most giner'ly have our labor fur our pains. There taint no fruit this year, no hay, no oats, no ruty bagies, no

"No fruit this year!" I had to exclaim in surprise. "Why, I hear that fruit trees are sights to see this senson, and that the ground is covered with thousands of bushes of fruit

that will be left to rot." "There ye be!" said the farmer, with a pitiful smile. "That's jist the trouble. The fruit come on to the trees in the spring thicker'n buckleberries. It stuck there till it got to a load heavy enough to spile half the best orchards by breakin' down the trees. Then the most o' what was left, not bein' able to make trouble fur us poor farmers by stay in on the trees any longer, jist tumbled to the ground an' went to rottin' faster'n a hoss could trot. The fruit that stuck to the trees didn't want to be outdid in meanness by its neighbors that fell to the groun i, so they jist turns to an' fills theirselfs with knots an' worms, so ez to make it gall an' wormwood to us when we went to gether 'em in; an' that's the way we farmers has been treated by that branch o' the sile's perductions. Th' ham't no fruit this year.

The melancholy of the honest old farmer was toucling, I sympathized with him, and asked him how about the hay, cats,

"Well," said he, in the fast place, the beginnin' o' the season was too dry fur grass, no when we went to cuttin what had managed to grow, th' come on such a wet spell that a hear on it was sp' led. Then the wet spell dropped down jist in time to rust all tuckered through all the bad spells of we ther we had, along come frost right in fing to knock it higher's Gilderoy's kits. Exemples ar, we have no early pastur, us out. Then corn got old too fast, and enclared mana seibn' roastin' cars for market, an' it thing twenty bushels of 'taters in the hull blame county that'll keep till Thanks iving, I'll pay \$2 a bushed for 'em; that is previden' I kin maké any one b'lieva that my farm's with mortgoein fur that much money, so's I kin raiss the spontoolix to pay far 'em. If ye nak about rootybagios, I kin tell ye that they'm genera fur good. The slo hin' rains we've had made the weeds grow faster'n hop yeast kin raise a settin' o' bread, an' they' ve jist choked the rooty bagies deade'n a fried codfish ball, an' them that 'scape! the weeds has ben eat up by a bug that likes 'em better'n a 'skeeter likes to bits fat babies, Touz a worm that eats them bugs faster than the bugs kin eat rooty bagie;; but jist to show yo how ev'rything goes agin us farmers, I'd be blamed if thuz any o' them worms this year! I tell ye th' hain't no fruit this year; no bay, no oats, no rootybagies, no no han't Don't ast me to pay no bill, for it's more'n likely some ene'll be 'round with a 'scription paper 'fore winter comes to ast ye to help keep me an' a lot more o' sufferin' farmers out o' the poorhouset

I felt sorry for the poor old farmer, and Ididn't press the claim; and when I heard him afterward make a bargain with a shipping merchant to deliver him 500 bushels of choice apples, a earload or two of potatoes, all the buckwheat he wanted, and oats by the ton, I won lere I where the unfortunate tarmer could possibly manage to obtain the goods to deliver, there being no fruit this year; no hay, no oats, no rutabagies, no

Picking and Packing Apples.

Let winter apples and pears remain on the trees as loar; as possible. It makes the flavor sweeter and richer. Then gather toom carefully by hand, with the stems on, If you want to get lack about the cost of the freight on them, shake them, tumble them 1100 a barrel any way and every way and you will get just about the cost of the treight, if you can ges ril of them at all. But if you want first-class prices for your apples and get a reputation as a No. 1 fruit rais r and pacter, read,

As the apples are picked put them in single layers in broad, shallow laskets, with the bottom covered with paper or moss. If you must put more than on layer in the same lasket, sconcate them with something soft. Fruit round only be picked when dry. Take the apples, by hand, remember, from the broken, and involvem in heaps in a large dry room. Let hem lie there and dry and cool for a couple of weeks.

Then cames packing them in barrels. Throw out all knoths, truited and speccel specim u , if you wish to seture a go d reputation as a parker. Par them in barreis, one layer at a time. Those very partion as lay the apples all one way, stem and blosson and. Pack the fruit as close as peach , so that it will not pitch ab at and world without rothing, and you need never fear that you will be without a market for tuem. Donors will jump at them and chiloren widers for them.

Things to Do and to Know.

Exclusive we eat farming is as disastrous as exclusive cotton or tobacco farming.

In making numpkin ple, it improves them greatly to ad I a small quantity of cinnamon and ginger.

Lima beaus ripen very late. They are weeks ago when he woke up one marning better gathered tefore they are quite ripe, It is enough for farmers to lose their hogs

by cholers, without being swindle! by the

wicked peddlers of hog cholera cures. Lay up this month a supply of real dust ing office northest me that he was going to a Lay up this month a supply of read dust plen c the next day, and that I wanted to for the hens. Dry earth is the best of all bustle around and raise am tweeve shil- disinfectants when used in sufficient quanling: or there'd be trouble. I made out a titles. So before the first rains come on, heap of b. is against delinquent subscribers, fill any old package with the winter's stock and started out to raise the foreman's pic-

BOYS & CIRLS

How Charles Dickens Learned Stenog-

raphy.

The famous novelist started in life as a reporter. He learned shorthand by the old clumsy methods that were the fashion in learning Greek and committing to memory the whole of the Iliad. But Die tens worked at it and stuck to it through thick and thin, till finally he mastered it. In later years he library on Wednesdey, to see what could be became very wealthy, and the most renowned story writer of his time. But henever would have done so if he had not worked just as hard at writing as he did at learning and consideration of the reader. In answer shorthand. Have some of our boys and girls thought they would like to become stenographers! Here is how Charles Dickens learned it. He says:

I bought an approved scheme of the noble art and mystery of stenography (which cost me ten and six pence), and plunged into a sea of perplexity that brought me in a few weeks to the confines of distraction,

The changes that were rung upon dots, which in one position meant one thing, and in another position something else; the wonderful vagar es that were played by carcles; the unaccon table consequences that resuited from turks like fly's legs; the trementous effect from a curve in the wrong place, not only troubsed my waking nours, but reappeared before me in my sleep.

When I had groped my way blindly through these difficulties and had mastered the "alphabet," which was an Egyptian temple in itself, then there appeared a procession of new horrors called "arbitrary characters"-the most despotic characters I have ever known-which insisted, for instance, that the thing like the teginning of a cobwell meant "expectation," and that a pen-and-ink sky-rocket meant "disalvan-

mind, I found that they had driven everything else out of it. Then, beginning again, I forgot them. Then, while I was picking the system. In short, it was almost heart-

He was very young at this time to be so persevering. He was a mere boy reporter when at last he got the thing learned. He continues:

I went into the gallery of the house of commons as a parliamentary reporter when no easy matter to keep up such an institution I was a boy not 18, and I leit it-I can hardly believe the mexorable truth-nigh thirty year, ago; and i have pursued the calling of a reporter under circumstances of which many of my brethren hers, and my brethren's su cessors, can form no adequate corresption.

I have orten transcribed for the printer speceles in which the strictes accuracy was required, and a middle in which would have to ea to a young man severely comprome me, writing on the pa mo, my hand Civil War, Macaulay, Parton, Kingsley, by for Figur of a dark lanters, in a post-chair and four, galloping the eigh a wild coming through the deat of the night, at the they supprising rate of filters miles an lor, Cooper, Harre, Smiles, Disraeli, Tour-

strailed months cashe varid toors to tion if v. for the amatement of a frient, the spot on leading magazines and many of the county which i "look" at election speed of my papers are onfile. Encyclopedias and other noble fraud, Land Russell. It was in the books for reference are also on the shelves. midst of a livel of gibbs opt up by all the vaga-tonds in the vicin ex, and under such pelling. The library records bear the names of many rain that I remember two good-natural cole generous donators of books, such as Hon, J. leagn's, who chanced to be at leisure, held O. Glover, Capt. Fullerton, Judge Caton, occlesinstited i peneossilen

to write in a preposterous pen in the old house of lords, where we used to be huddled like so many share.

Hon. Wright Adams, Prof. Beltwood, D. Lor-riaux, Mrs. D. Evans, Mrs. Jas. McManus, like so many sheep,



HOW HORRID!

Big Dog and Little Dog.

|San Francise | Bulletin | In a way u iknowa to those wan chanced from the stringer of the wharf in o the bay. tie swam around for some time in a circle, and many plans were suggested for his terrier were given up the bark of a dog in

annihit recording to have a large senser.

Open can unity out and an access firms that N wound and give one or to reasonable and the good work it has done and is yet doing are a class whose natural deprayity barac, and seemed to be proud to what he had done. It was some time before the rerms was able to gain atring the toward away good literature, which always reforms, ele-tion his bund serchief from the pocket and the lift about the need of the Newform Hand, and best interests of the Young Ladies' Litake \$1,000 for him at this moment."

Japanese Shoes.

Putting off the shoes, or saudals, was among the Mohammedans, when about to tread sacr d places; but in Japan it is a matter of daily eliquetts or habit. Accusto walk the floor except with than feet, Ledgers at an American or English hotel e, their Loots outside their mors (so be polished by the servants); but in Japan a beotolack would find his occupation gone. One of the queer sign s in the streets of Price, 50 cents, of E. Y. Griggs. Japan is the rows of wooden sanfals, old au, new, large and small, which are seen mes to of the doors of the nouses, where they are left upon enter ng.

Ther have a separate place for the great toe, and make a loud, clacking noise. It is supprising to see how quickly the people step in and out of them without even stop-

ping.
Straw slippers are also worn, and travelers starting on a journey take a supply of several pairs, in order to have new ones ready when the old ones give out. They cost only one and a half cents a pair. The Ladies' Library.

Since the establishment of the Young La-

dies' Library in this city some two years

ago, there has not, perhaps, been any other

better incentive to good among our young

people than that furnished by this institution. With the thought prominent in his mind that the newspaper press of this city had been either indifferent or neglectful of his time. It was as serious a business as the fact that the library was doing a noble work in the community, the city editor of the FREE TRADER took occasion to visit the said of it, and noted down some things which he commends to the earnest perusal ental Europe drawn in sums to suit. to the questions, Miss Macy, the librarian, very courteously gave information and placed at the reporter's disposal the records of the society, from which these facts are gleaned. The library began first with a few books, and was held at various places in the city until the erection of the court house, when, through the endeavors of Miss Vincie Bushnell, Miss Macy and others, the supervisors donated the use of the room to the association for a free public library. The Ottawa Book Club then devoted its entire collection of books, some 400 in number, to the Ladies' Library, which was duly incorporated under the title of the Young Ladies' Temperance Union Library Association. Since then the number of volumes in the library at one time amounted to 2,000. At present the number has been reduced to 1,400, on account of the lack of means to replace old and worn-out books. There are now 1,630 sought and sold. subscribers to the library, which means that When I had fixed these wrotches in my that number of persons patronize the insti tution. It will be seen from this that there are a much greater number of subscribers them up, I dropped the other fragments of than volumes in the library. Last year all told, 10,525 volumes were taken out of the library, showing that, on an average, each book was real seven times. Of course some books are in more constant demand than this indicates, which proves that it is and take care of the books. A cursory glance at the book shelves shows that such leading authors as the following are represented: Scott, Parkinson, Rawlinson, Dickens. Holland, Holmes, Emerson, Hawthorne, George Eliot, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Chanfrom my shorthand notes important public ning, Winchell, Taine, Fronde, Prescott, Irving, De Quincey, Howells, Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall, Scribner's Campaigns of the Stowe, Goethe, Carlyle, Bancroft, Knight, Hume, Plutarch, Boswell, Thackeray, Taygee, Tinge, Black, together with all the famous poets of Europe and America. All the a pocket handkerchief over my netshok, of Grover, Capt. Funerton, Judge Calon, after the manuer of a state canopy in an Hen. Wm. Cullen, Drs. Hard, Pettit and Harris, J. H. Eckles, Mrs. Harrie Howe, F. I have worn my knows by writing on them M. Sapp, Miss Vincie Eushnell, Miss Nellie on the old lack row of the house of com- Brush, Prof. Huett, E. C. Hitt, E. G. Osman, Miss Edna Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Russell, Mrs. Silas Ruger, E. F. Bull, Rev. Gregg, Prof. Thorpe, Senator Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Prof. Williams, Lester Strawn, Jessie Ruger and a host of others. No works of a senational or trashy pature. such as those of "Ouida" and Mrs. Holmes. find a place in the library, but books of wholesome instruction and entertaining reading. The library should not be allowed to die out for want of practical aid and support. It is doing a good and a holy work and deserves a strong encouragement. It is not a local institution, but is free to all persons in the county that desire to avail themselves of its advantages. To the young er class of the population of Ottawa it is especually beneficial, hundreds of whom are its constant patrons. To Ottawa alone must the association look for needed help for at to be on the spot, a small terrier dog fell least another year. The munificent gift bequeathed by Ottawa's benefactor and philanthrophist may not be available for some oscue by witnesses to the mesfortune, but time, by being tied up in the contested will sone of them proved practical. Just at the case. Miss Macy has done all that can or moment when when all hopes of saving the should be reasonably expected of her to the crowd attracted attention, and but a make the library a success, but a time has moment passed when there appeared upon now arrived in which something must be the stringer in front of the sharf a large Mewfoundlani. He saw the little fellow in the water, and with a low wall beran to and the expense of keeping the library open. fro along the wharf for a moment or two, To do this money is an imperative necessity. and then, to the surpuse of every one pres- and the Ottawa public will be asked to aid en, he sprang into the water and a ones swam to the terror, asizing him by the nees with his to to, and after swimming who have charge of the library have been about for some time as sighted the new sea urged by prominent citizens to appeal perwall extension, about 100 varies distant, for which he head d. He was engery watched sonally to the generosity of Ottawa in their by the admiring crowd until be reached his endeavors to keep the library from closing unstitution, when everymory started on a jts doors. Those who sneer at the library

FREE TRADER makes this statement. The great sources of the extensive curainciently an act of reverence, as it is now give range of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic are its great blood purifying qualities and its gentle aperitive action, thereby removing tome i to sit and he on the floor when they all restraint from the secretive organs, correst, the Japanese never allow themselves ing promptly and thoroughly dyspensia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, sick and nervous headache, ague, malaria, and all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. The most delicate stomach accepts it with relish.

John Barton, of Streator, now in Dakota, suffered a severe loss a couple of weeks ago. He had fifty acres of wheat in stack and the whole of it was consumed in one of those prairie fires the people have been of those prairie fires the people have been reading about. His loss amounts to some thing like \$1,200.

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B. R. BLANCHARD.

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W. DUNCAN.
UNUAN & O'CONOR, Attorneys at Law. Office in Finiteror & Metager's block, east ourt house, Ottawa, Illinois.

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GILTIERT & ECKELS, Allorneys and Counselors at Law, Futterer & Metager's Block cost of Court House.

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D. McDOUGALL, Attorney at Law, Ottawa, III. Office in Geslacy's Block. dec276 B. B. LINCOLN, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 19 La Salle street, west side of the Court House, Ottaws, III. July375

(HEORGE S. ELDREDGE, Attorney at Claw Office in Postoffice Block Ottawa, ill april

MAYO & WIDMER, Attorney at Law.

Mayo & WIDMER, Attorney at Law.

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to Dr. Alcinda Auten. Office over II. A. Butler
grocery store, in Union Block, Ottawa, III. septi

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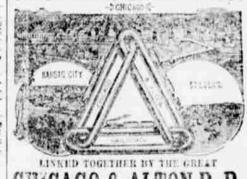
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